

REMOVED.
W. H. BROWN
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. HOLLISTER.
In the Myers Block, Main St.

HAS MOVED to the adjoining store south, and made a large addition to the stock that I am now opening, where may be found the largest and best assortment of goods of the kind ever offered in this market, consisting of

**The Latest Styles of Gentlemen's
HATS, CAPS, & FURS.**

Also a choice selection of

Ladies' Furs, of all Kinds.


WOLF and BUFFALO ROBES,
ENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, of every variety; CANES
UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

Old Furs repaired.

Cash paid for all kinds of Shipping Furs
W. H. BROWN.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

West Milwaukee Street,
ANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

A black and white illustration of a glass filled with books. The books are stacked vertically, with the following titles visible from top to bottom: 'CHEMISTRY', 'PHYSICS', 'MATHS', and 'TELEPHONE & TOLLE'. The glass is partially filled with a liquid, and there is a small object, possibly a stirrer or a piece of glass, floating in the liquid. The background is dark and textured.

G. R. Curtis
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

Best Quality,
 and always sold at the
LOWEST PRICES.
 Physicians are requested to examine a quality and
 price.
Painting Materials,
 a full assortment
 of Stuffs, Machine Oil and Engine Oil

best quality and low price.
BURNING FLUID ALCOHOL AND CAMPHRENT.
 Brooms and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.
BUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS.
 Hair Oils and Pomades,
 AND MONAIE, POCKET KNIVES, NICK
 NACKL &c.
TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
NEW GOODS
NOW ON HAND
AND

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
AT
HEALE'S OLD STAND!

WINTER STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS,
A beautiful assortment of
Ladies' and Children's

F U R S !
OF EVERY VARIETY.

Gentlemen's Furs,
Buckskin Gloves

and Mittens,
BUFFALO ROBES, &C.

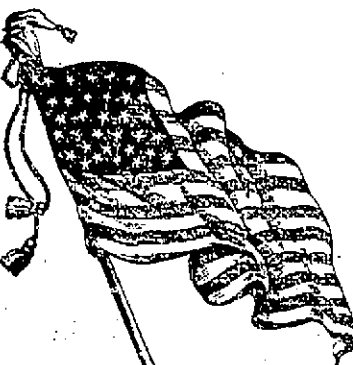
Old Furs Repaired

made over on short notice and in the neatest
manner, not dawdle MRS J. H. BEALL.

MUSIC.
Vocal and Instrumental.
I. C. MARON, Teacher and Tuner, will give lessons on the Piano Forte and Melodion and enough Bass. Will also give lessons in Singing and Instruction of the Voice. Orders may be left at Duran's, Mosley's and Eutherland's Bookstore, or with Ford, Jr.
spidrf

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE
AND
MILITARY ACADEMY

FULTON, ILL.
THE third year of this popular institution will open
 Sept. 21 prox. The highest advantages for Litera-
 ture, Scientific, and Military education are here com-
 bined. Special attention is paid to physical culture,
 and a skillful physician is connected with the Faculty.
 Cadets from abroad come and board in the college
 buildings, as also the teachers, and are under their com-
 mand and influence. There is a full corps of experi-
 enced teachers and all necessary appointments. The
 original cost of the college property was \$125,000. For
 particulars, address
 Col. D. B. COVERT, Pres't.
 Fulton, Ill.



Former float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.
From the Army of the Cumberland.

SHIRAZ CORPS AND ARMY CORPS,
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, Dec. 4, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I would have written you several days since, but the impossibility of obtaining information in regard to our late movements here, and their results, except what I saw, has detained me until this afternoon.

This blow which Grant has dealt the rebels was a very unexpected one. It was not looked for by even the most hopeful of our army. The condition of this army was such that many good judges pronounced an aggressive movement on our part utterly impossible. The greater portion of our men had not recovered from the effects of our long fast. They were weak, and it did not require a very great amount of labor to completely exhaust them. Our animals were much less fit for labor than were the men.

The worn out, depleted and weak condition of our men and animals was well known to Bragg, and as he thought that Sherman could not reach here before February, he concluded that he could send Longstreet with a picked corps to overwhelm Burnside, gain our rear, and compel us to leave here. At the same time Bragg intended to hold us where we were, and should we attempt to retreat he would fall on our rear and completely pulverize this army. The ill feeling which has existed between Bragg and Longstreet since the battle of Chickamauga was another strong reason why Bragg wanted Longstreet away from here. This was a very fine trap which Braxton had set for Gen. Grant to walk into; but, alas! for rebel glory—the best laid schemes will sometimes fail.

The very day that the exultant Longstreet began to cross the Tennessee to capture Burnside and his whole army, Gen. Sherman's advance arrived on the other side of the river. His men were at once served with four days' rations, eighty rounds of cartridge, and kept ready to move at a moment's notice. But now the river began to rise very fast, and it was discovered that we had not pontoons enough for the bridge, while the river was so very full of drift wood that it was not possible to lay down a bridge. This delayed Sherman's crossing on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, until the morning of Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, when he crossed the river six miles above here, on pontoons, landed between two rebel picket stations, surprised and captured all of them with the firing of only one shot. By noon, on Tuesday, Sherman had nearly all of his infantry and cavalry acrossed, had the pontoon bridges completed, and his artillery and trains were crossing rapidly. Strange as it may appear, up to this time he had met with no resistance from the enemy. Why they allowed such a force to gain a foothold on their flank without giving battle, is still a mystery. I suppose it must have been a part of Bragg's deep game which he has been playing for the last two years.

But to go back a little. On the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, General Thomas opened fire on the rebel left and center, with some heavy guns from Forts Wood, Negley, and Whittaker. For about an hour there was a heavy fire kept up on the whole line, when our infantry charged and took the first line of the rebel works, together with about 400 prisoners. That night our pickets in front of the city were well advanced, and so very severe was the rebel fire on them, that each man was compelled to dig a small pit to shelter him from the rebel sharpshooters. The success of our men in this move gave our men new courage for the contest of the next two days.

On the 24th ultimo, about ten o'clock a. m., General Hooker opened fire with some 25 pieces of artillery on Lookout Mountain and for an hour it did seem as though the whole slope of the mountain was covered with exploding shells. When the rebel infantry was considerably demoralized by our shelling, our infantry charged across the slope driving the rebel masses before them like sheep, clearing the line of communication between Hooker's left and Thomas' right, as well as capturing some 600 rebels. When the rebels were retreating across the slope of the mountain, the ten guns on Moccasin Point, poured a terrible raking fire into their ranks, which threw them into great confusion. For about an hour the hill, where our batteries were posted, was enveloped in a white sulphurous cloud, and fairly rocked by the concussion of the guns. A thick fog and rain set in about noon, just as our men had carried the slope, and under cover of this the rebels tried to force our men back, but it was no use. Our men held all the ground they had taken until near dark, when the rain ceased, the fog cleared up, and for another hour our batteries poured a terrible shower of shells into the rebel masses, which drove them nearly to Missionary Ridge, and left our gallant fellows triumphant on the field.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

AT WASHINGTON STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Dixon presented the petition of a large number of assessors and assistant assessors asking for an increase of compensation.

Mr. Dixon also gave notice of a bill amending the conscription law in such manner as to exempt all clergymen.

On motion of Foster, the senate proceeded to the election of standing committees.

Foreign Relations.—Sumner, Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Johnson, McDougal.

Finance.—Fessenden, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Wyck, Owens.

Commerce.—Chandler, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Bowden, Saulsbury.

Agriculture.—Sherman, Harlan, Wilson, Lane of Kansas, Powell.

Military Affairs and Militia.—Wilson, Lane of Indiana, Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague, Brown.

Naval Affairs.—Hale, Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Harding, Eide.

Judiciary.—Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard, Powell.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Collamer, Dixon, Ramsey, Henderson, Bowden, Conness, Buckle, Bucklin.

Public Lands.—Harlan, Pomeroy, Foot, Harding, Cattell, Hendricks, Wright.

Private Land Claims.—Harris, Sumner, Howard, Bayard, McDougal.

Indian Affairs.—Doolittle, Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Brown, Bucklin.

Hovaz.—A large number of resolutions on various subjects were introduced and referred.

Fernando Wood introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to Richmond, with a view of arranging for the termination of this bloody destruction and inhuman war, and securing peace under the constitution upon terms of justice and equality.

Mr. Washburne moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—ayes 93, nays 59.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Governor Leitch's message to the rebel legislature of Virginia concludes as follows:

"Look at the picture on all sides and it presents a horrible and encouraging feature. If we are only true to ourselves, to the cause and to the country, we cannot be overthrown. In there a man who doubts the result of the struggle? If there is such a one, he is a traitor at heart, and deserves to be annihilated or cast out from among us. No state has been more loyal, more faithful, more devoted; none has sent her sons to the harvest of death with more of self-sacrificing devotion than the commonwealth of Virginia. She enlisted for the war, after full consideration and a just appreciation of all the consequences which were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end. She will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war. She will never propose for compromise, for she struggled only for her right, for liberty and independence. She will, as becomes the mother of states, stand up boldly and hurl her scorn and defiance in the face of her foes until they come to our terms. She will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her own territory; nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully the southern confederacy. She knows what is due to her own dignity and character. She knows what is due to the confederacy, and her duty will be performed with scrupulous fidelity. Kneeling around the altar of their country, her sons will swear allegiance to her, and fidelity to the confederate government, and their prayers will ascend to heaven for blessings on Virginia and the southern confederacy."

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 14.

The reported acceptance of Gen. Palmer's resignation is an error. He sent it in soon after the battle of Chickamauga, but his resignation was not accepted. He will again command the 14th corps.

A courier from Knoxville last night brings highly encouraging reports.

Col. Watkins, commanding a Kentucky brigade, returned to day from a cavalry reconnaissance, as far as Lafayette, dashed into Lafayette, captured a rebel signal station, six officers and 40 privates. The balance of a large force of rebels fled.

A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in his retreat from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners, nearly all of his cannon and trains.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.

A stampede of rebel prisoners took place last night at the Gratiot street prison. They dug a tunnel from the lamp room close to the cellar of an adjoining building, and eleven succeeded in escaping before the rush was discovered. They were chiefly deserters and citizen prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Grat. Brown was sworn to-day. This completes the roll of the senate.

More authentic information of the demands of the committee of the loyal league, at present indicated that they confined themselves to asking for the removal of Schofield. Efforts were made in the league to exclude Blair, Bates and Halleck, but the members of that body voted these propositions down.

Congress is going to adjourn over for the holidays. The committees will all organize and begin making work to-morrow; but business in the House itself is likely to be very light till after the holidays.

The reference of Mr. Morrill's joint resolution giving notice of the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty to the committee on commerce, is understood to indicate the modification, not the abrogation of the treaty.

Mr. Arnold got through a resolution introducing the committee on commerce to inquire into the practical workings of the treaty, and to see what amendments are needed to make it more advantageous to both parties.

FRANKFURT, Ky., Dec. 14.

The Kentucky legislature postponed the election of senator to January 21st.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Special to the Tribune.—There are additional reasons for believing that General Schofield will soon be removed, and a man whose heart is with what is called the radicals will be put in his place.

As to any change in the cabinet nothing positively is known.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, never having taken the anti-rebellion oath required by the act of the last session, was informally reminded of the fact by the Vice President to-day, and requested to say whether he was prepared to take it. He replied in the negative, adding that if the senate, by a formal vote, required him to take it, he should do so. The question will probably be brought up to-morrow, and it is no doubt if he takes the oath, Delaware will have a more fitting representative.

An important concession has been made to volunteer officers in the navy by the government. Their names will be inserted

in the register in the regular rank officers.

A letter from Morris Island says, the rebels are working very hard on Sullivan's Island, increasing their works and shelling forts Gregg and Wagner. The rebel iron-clads occasionally showed themselves, but were always careful to avoid a fight. The rebels are said to be very savage, and do not spare our men when they catch them. Reconnoissances are frequently made from the fleet, and much valuable information obtained.

A special joint committee will probably be appointed to consider what legislation is necessary to enable the loyal people in the south to restore their states to the Union on the basis of the president's message and proclamation. To this committee, probably, will be referred the bills now before Congress on the subject of slavery, and such other bills as may be introduced which bear upon the general topic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Times' special.—Lee's cavalry endeavored to cut Meade's communication with Washington by destroying the bridge across Cedar creek, near Catlet's Station. About 700 made a dash at the guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight. The line of the railroad from the front to Alexandria will be protected by both cavalry and infantry hereafter.

The President has yielded to the demand made by the Loyal League representatives. Gen. Schofield has been removed, and ordered to report to Washington.

Letters have been received here from prominent conservative members of the rebel congress from North Carolina, and indicating upon what terms the southern states would be permitted to return to the Union.

The inundation of the army with political brigadiers generally has received such an earnest protest from Grant and Hooker, that it is not only very certain that the flood will be stayed in future, but that congress will correct many of the errors of the past in this regard.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the government, that there is along the frontier of the Canadas, upwards of 10,000 deserters, most of them in a suffering condition, and anxious to return to join their regiments. Probably a proclamation will shortly be issued by the President offering pardon to all who will return to their regiments within 30 days.

The Times' correspondence, dated in camp near Portsmouth, Va., says: "Edg. Gen. Will, commanding the colored troops in this department, has undertaken an important expedition. His brigade left this vicinity on Saturday last, in two columns, one taking the route through Princeps Army county, via Russellville and Great Bridge, the other following the tow path of the Dismal Swamp canal, now for some months out of our lines. The columns united at Hatterville, North Carolina, when an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied yesterday without opposition."

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Flour steady. Wheat shaker firmer and in good demand at 1,434.17 Chicago spring; 1,454.49 Milwaukee club. Corn firm. Oats shade better 89.51. Pork dull and lower.

Stocks active and better. Gold 50 3/4.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and to higher. Dressed hogs, receipts 1053 head market firmer and unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Senator McDougal will introduce a joint resolution, declaring the French invasion of Mexico an unfriendly act towards this country, and inquiring if it be not the duty of the United States to declare war against France.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A paroled confederate prisoner, named Bealy, has been condemned to be shot at New Orleans for violating his parole.

A new firearm has been invented by Mr. E. C. Kellogg, of Hartford, Connecticut, which is capable of being discharged at the rate of three hundred and fifty-three times a minute.

Hon. John Wales, formerly United States senator from Delaware, died on the 3d instant.

The English papers are circulating with evident satisfaction, a "bon mot" ascribed to M. Thiers: "Until now there have only been a consultation of physicians, but if the European Congress takes place, this time there will have been a consultation of the sick."

It is generally known, that the President has had the varioloid—others say it is the small-pox. As usual, Old Abe could not refrain from his joke; for he remarked to his physician: "There is one consolation about the matter, doctor: it cannot in the least disfigure me!"

It is said that Henry Ward Beecher will not lecture at all this season for his own pecuniary benefit, but only for the sick and wounded soldiers, and that in the largest cities alone.

Italy don't allow her army officers to get married; twelve hundred of them have transgressed, and are to be court-martialed.

A company of twelve month-men is being raised in Nashville to aid in suppressing free-booting marauders in Tennessee.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen is in St. Louis, with a private secretary, under commission from the war department to inquire into the condition of the freedmen in the west.

A LARGE HANDFUL.—Jefferson Davis said, at the beginning of the war, "All the southern blood that will be shed in this war, I can hold in the hollow of my hand."

Isn't the "hollow" most full, Jefferson?

DISCOVERY OF COAL.—A superior vein of coal has been discovered on the Iowa river, about six miles from Iowa City.

It is intimated that an order will soon be issued prohibiting the distillation of whisky in Illinois and Ohio. The corn crop for the present year, it appears, exhibits a decrease of about 150,000,000 bushels, and will fall 135,000,000 bushels short of the amount required for home consumption alone.

Ex-Governor Matteson, of Illinois, who was some years ago convicted of permitting fraudulent issues of canal scrip, &c., and was held to the state for the amount, has just paid in full the balance due by a transfer of 4,225 acres of land owned by him, the state taking the land at seven dollars an acre.

A HEAVY FAILURE.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin humbly apologizes for omitting to mention among its lists of failure that of Messrs. Bragg, Longstreet, & Co., who have failed in the purchase of business lately. The senior partner of the concern, has, we understand, not only been unable to meet his engagements, but has fled the country.

No More Supplies to be Received.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

The following dispatch was received this forenoon:

Fort Monroe, Dec. 12.

To C. O. Fulton, Baltimore American.

Please give notice that the rebel authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

[Signed,] B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Com.

Rev. Mr. Torrence, who went to City Point with Dr. C. C. Barclay, returned this forenoon. He had an interview with Capt. Hatch, who was sent from Richmond to meet him. He informed him of the above decision of the rebel government, and gave as a reason therefor what they alleged to be an imputation on their honor by the president and government authorities that they were not delivering the goods in good faith to the prisoners, and asserted that of his own knowledge the officers in Libby Prison, from the immense supplies they received, could set a table from the stores on hand equal to any hotel in the United States.

He admitted that there had been some irregularities in the supplies at one time, but the officer who had been guilty of neglecting the prisoners had been promptly relieved and punished. As to the bad condition of the prisoners returned to Annapolis, he said they were extreme cases of consumption, and that it was a gross error on the part of the authorities to have allowed such prisoners to return for the present. Nothing will be received but letters and enclosures of money, and southern money had better be sent.

The Capture of the Chesapeake.

A number of prizes have recently been sent north by our blockading squadron, and there is reason to believe that the crews of these captured blockade-runners, desperate fellows, who fear neither God nor man—have been imprudently set loose in our ports, to the manifest danger of our own shipping. What an enterprising leader could do with a party of such rogues on board a quiet passenger steamer, has just been shown by the capture of the steamer Chesapeake, off Cape Cod, at half past one yesterday morning.

Fortunately, the captured steamer is an old vessel, and of little speed or value, she is one of Cromwell's line, plying between New York and Boston, and sailed from here last Saturday with freight and passengers. Among the passengers were, as we now hear, seventeen rebels, fellows, in all probability, set adrift here from blockade-runners. When twenty miles north-east from Cape Cod they rose upon the crew, murdered the captain and overboarded the second engineer, wounded the third engineer, and took possession of the vessel, and finally landed Captain Willits and his crew in St. Johns this morning.

We trust no more captured blockade-runners will be released, except as prisoners of war, to go into the rebel lines. To set them adrift in our ports is to expose our own ships to capture by these piratical scamps. If the rebel chiefs should pretend that blockade-runners are not in their service, then we shall at any rate know what to do with the fellows if they are caught trying to run away with such vessels as the Chesapeake. If they are not in the rebel service such an act is piracy, for which they must be tried and hanged. If they are in the rebel service, then they should not be let go, except as exchanged prisoners of war, to be sent south.

Deep Snow on the Western Plains.—A passenger by the overland coach, who arrived at Atchison on Sunday last reports the snow four feet deep between Rock Creek and Deaver. Cattle belonging to trains are dying from cold and starvation all along the road to Salt Lake. The stages were considerably impeded by the great depth of snow, and in some instances were delayed for several days. The snow on the Republican is reported very deep and greatly drifted.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, December 12.

A gentleman who came down from Central yesterday, on horseback, says that the road is so blocked up with snow that it is impossible for loaded teams to get through. Many of the drifts are from three to five feet deep.—Denver City (Colorado) News, November 27.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rooms to Rent,
Well calculated for military or dress making business. A small family could have a residence in same building. Apply to
MORSE & BRO.

Oyster Supper.
THERE will be an Oyster Supper at the Emerald Grove Hotel,
Friday Evening, Dec. 18th, 1863.
All are invited to attend. Tickets \$1 a couple.
HENRY HART, Proprietor.

Citizens Attention!!
MUSIC on every man's door in the shape of Taylor's Patent Musical Instrument, which is constructed and adapted to be hung on the wall, or on the inside of the door, with a handle on the outside, thus doing away with the intricate windings of wires running under floors and through ceilings, and always getting out of order. Taylor's Instrument can be had of the subscriber at any time, and he has the sole agency for Rock Creek and Deaver, being supplied by the manufacturer.
D. E. HAZELING, Agent.

CORN SHELLER.
TAMMERS can shell their Corn at the BOWER CITY MILLS, on an Improved Roller and Separator, FREE OF CHARGE. Baked Corn Meal for sale at \$1.75 per 100. Also Hot Meal, Graham Flour and 100 Feed. Apply to
J. H. MCHEENEY & CO.
northwestern.

Seavey's Heating Furnaces.
FOR Druggists, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We have the advantage of being able to put in our furnaces in less than one day, and we are able to take out old furnaces and replace them with new ones, without any interruption of business. We have a large stock of furnaces on hand, and we are able to deliver them at any time.
No. 155 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dissolution of Partnership.
TAKE notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, between Hopkins & Moody, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. HOPKINS,
T. F. MOODY.

December 8, 1863.

Mr. Hopkins will be found at the new brick shop, opposite the Schuyler House, where he will carry on the business of Corsets, Signs and Ornamental Painting, to be selected, and sold with promptness and dispatch.

Just Received
From New York, beautiful sets of
MINK, FITCH AND OTHER FURS!
Skating Caps, Gloves and Mittens,
&c. &c. &c.

A fine assortment of Children's Furs. A choice variety of
GENTLEMAN'S FUR MUFFLERS,
For Caps, Fur Handed Caps, Cloth Caps for winter.

BEAVER, NEUTRA AND SEAL GLOVES,
Fascinating Gloves and Mittens.
Also a very large assortment of
BUFFALO ROBES.

MYERS HOUSE BLOCK,
MAIN STREET,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

TO RENT.
A comfortable house near J. W. Allen's residence in the 3d Ward. Enquire of the owner in the adjoining house on the same lot.
J. W. ALLEN.

ADAMS DEBROT'S Quarterly Mirror of Facts for the Winter. Received at
Nov. 18, 1863.
J. W. ALLEN.

WARRANTS DUE FOR SALE

HOLIDAYS!

AT THE

JANESVILLE

LITERARY EMPORIUM

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

AT THE

JANESVILLE

LITERARY EMPORIUM

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

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